

The information contained in this pamphlet is based on current laws and best management practices. The information and recommendations may change as new laws and best management practices are developed. Contact the Chattanooga Stormwater Management Office if you have any questions.

**CHATTANOOGA STORMWATER MANAGEMENT OFFICE**

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FAX: (423) 757-0041

[www.chattanooga.gov/stormwater](http://www.chattanooga.gov/stormwater)



**Other Sources of Information**

**Hamilton County Soil Conservation District**

6183 Adamson Circle  
Chattanooga, TN 37416  
Phone: (423) 894-1687 ext. 3  
[www.hamiltontn.gov/scd](http://www.hamiltontn.gov/scd)

**Hamilton County Agricultural Extension Service**

6183 Adamson Circle  
Chattanooga, TN 37416  
Phone: (423) 855-6113  
[www.hamiltontn.gov/agextension](http://www.hamiltontn.gov/agextension)

**USING LAWN  
CHEMICALS SAFELY**

**KEEP YOUR LAWN GREEN  
AND OUR WATER CLEAN**

**INTEGRATED PEST  
MANAGEMENT**

Did you know that  
improper yard  
maintenance can  
pollute your local  
stream and cost you  
money?



*Know Your Watershed*

[www.knowyourwatershed.chattanooga.gov](http://www.knowyourwatershed.chattanooga.gov)

**It's true!**

Improper maintenance of your yard and landscaping can cost you money. Money down the drain and into the local stream.



Pesticides, fertilizers, and herbicides are most effective when bought, used, and disposed properly. Improper use costs money, can be a health hazard, and can make local streams polluted.



A well-maintained and healthy yard helps increase property values, helps prevent erosion, conserves water consumption, and increases aesthetic and recreational values.

Various options and methods are available to help you save money, maintain a nice and healthy yard, and keep the local stream clean.

*Healthy streams  
are no accident.  
Together we can  
make a  
difference!*



## KEEP YOUR LAWN GREEN AND OUR WATER CLEAN

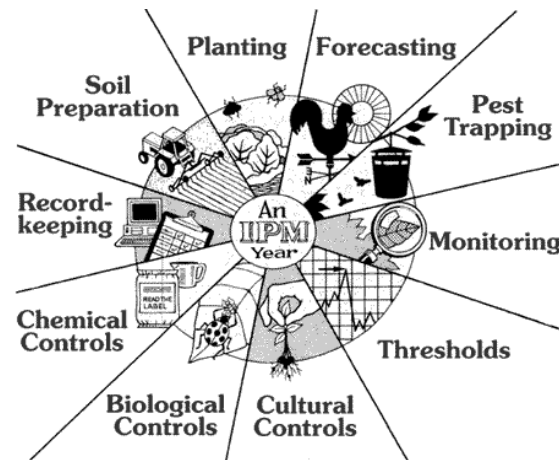
### Integrated Pest Management

Landscapes can be managed with minimal pesticide usage in an integrated pest management (IPM) program. IPM emphasizes early detection of pests and non-chemical intervention with natural enemies of the pest or mechanical removal through handpulling or cultivation. Yards and landscaping should be monitored every two weeks during the growing season and several times during the dormant season. An IPM program can be broken down in four parts:

- Prevention - Prevention of pest infestation can often result from proper plant and site selection.
- Detection and identification—In an IPM program, scheduled inspections and not scheduled sprayings are used.
- Decision Making—The decision on whether or not to take appropriate steps to deal with a pest is based on factors such as the type and number of pests and how much damage is acceptable.
- Intervention—Many different

non-chemical methods can be used to combat a pest once a decision is made to take action.

It is often helpful to think of IPM on a yearly basis. During a year, the four (4) parts above can include some or all of the following elements:



**Soil Preparation:** Give plants a head start on pest problems by choosing the proper site, testing the soil, rotating crops, creating raised beds where necessary, and providing sufficient organic matter.

**Planting:** Use plants that tolerate common problems, altering planting time and spacing to discourage certain diseases and insects.

## KEEP YOUR LAWN GREEN AND OUR WATER CLEAN

**Forecasting:** Consult weather data to predict if and when pest outbreaks will occur. Treatments can then be properly timed, preventing plant damage and saving sprays.

**Pest Trapping:** Traps that are attractive to insects are used so that growers can pinpoint when the pest has arrived and decide whether control is justified.

**Monitoring:** Inspect representative areas of the fields regularly to determine whether pests are approaching a damaging level.

**Thresholds:** Before treating, wait until pest populations reach a pre-determined level that could cause unacceptable damage.

**Cultural Controls:** The pest's environment may be disrupted by turning under crop residues, sterilizing greenhouse tools, and harvesting early.

**Biological Controls:** Maintain and conserve the many beneficial natural enemies already at work.

**Chemical Controls:** Select the most effective and appropriate pesticide and properly calibrate sprayers. They then verify that weather conditions will permit good coverage without undue drift.

**Recordkeeping:** Maintain records of pest traps, weather and treatment are kept for use in management decisions.

